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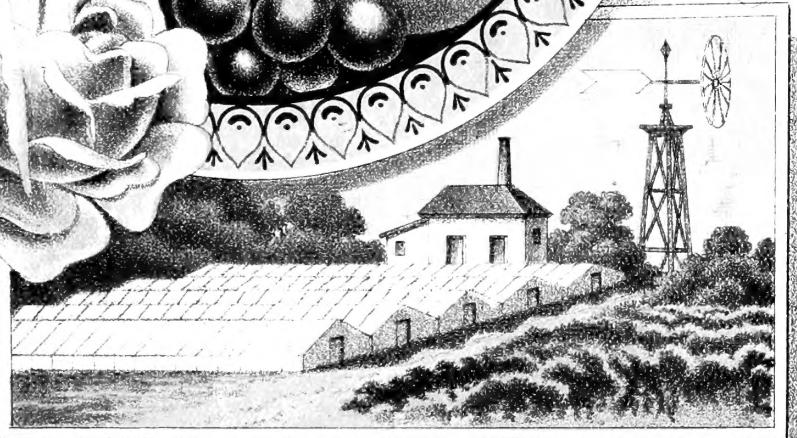
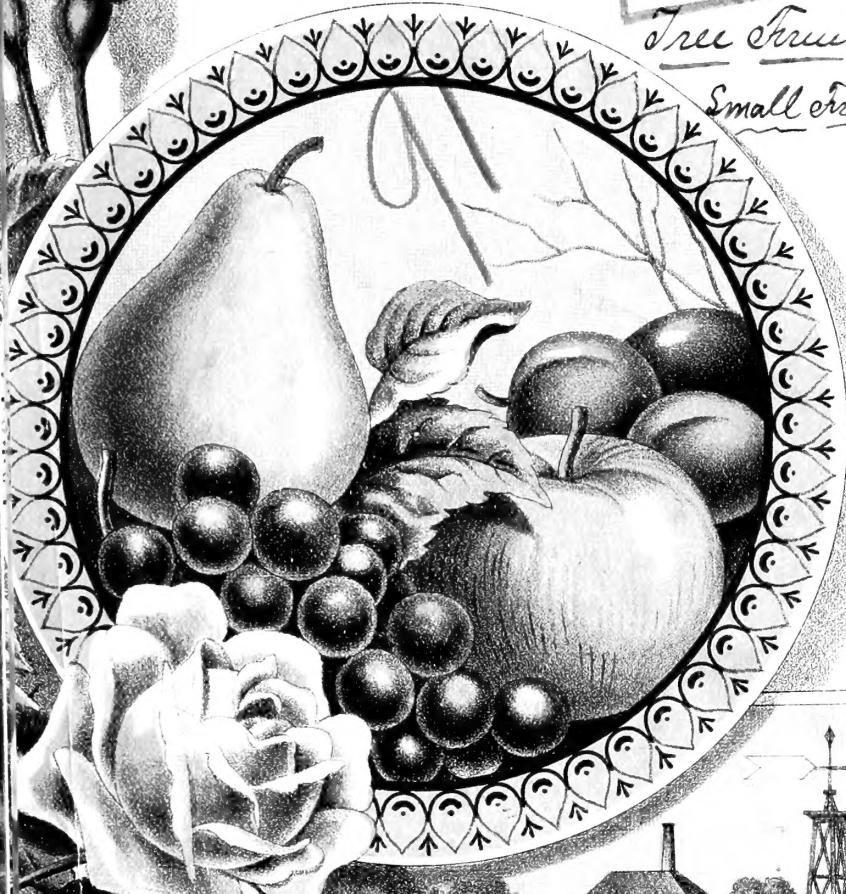
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ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees!

Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruit Plants,
FLOWERS, ETC., ETC.

Tree Fruits Induced

Small fruits induced.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WEBSTER & CO., ROCHESTER,

Webster & Co.'s Nurseries,
CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS.

1891.



To Our Friends, Customers AND THE TRADE.

We herewith present our Twenty-Third Annual Catalogue, under the firm name of WEBSTER & CO., successors to J. WEBSTER & SON. Thanking you for all past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite a trial from those with whom we have not yet dealt. We will make it our constant aim, as in the past, to grow trees and plants, new and old varieties, and to keep a large supply of all those which have proven of value in this latitude, and also an assortment for our Northern and Southern customers.

It is to our interest to give customers their choice as far as possible. We wish every customer to have a full equivalent for their money. We will continue in the future, as in the past, to use all diligence and care to have our trees true to label and number one of its class and grade.

All orders should be sent in early, written on a separate piece of paper, and should contain particular directions for marking and forwarding packages.

In ordering, state whether Standard or Dwarf Trees are desired, and in case some of the varieties ordered should be exhausted, please state whether and to what extent we shall be permitted to substitute. This is necessary, from the fact that we have adopted a rule not to substitute in retail orders unless expressly desired to do so. Persons unacquainted with the different varieties of fruits would do well to leave the selection, in part at least, to us; in which case we will use our very best judgment in selecting the best varieties for the purpose indicated in the order. Our most careful attention is always given to the packing of trees, etc., so as to secure safe transportation to any distance desired; but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped. A charge sufficient to cover cost of packing materials will be made.

TERMS.—Cash or bankable note for thirty days, or more if so agreed upon. At the low prices given in this catalogue we cannot afford to take any risk. To parties well known to us to be prompt paying, we will give short time on part payment. Unknown correspondents are expected to remit with order to ship.

REMITTANCE—At our risk if made by Postal Money Order on Centralia, Ill.; Express Money Order, or money by Express prepaid; or draft on New York, Chicago, or St. Louis. (Please DO NOT SEND PRIVATE CHECK, unless you add the cost of collection.)* Drafts and money orders should be made payable to WEBSTER & CO.

BOXING, BAILING AND PACKING—Prices herein do not include same; a moderate charge will be made for such, but no charge for delivering to railroad depots or express offices here. We charge for boxes packed as follows: 8x2 1-2 feet, \$3; 8x2 feet, \$2.50; 8x1 1-2 feet, \$2; 8x1 feet, \$1.25; and in proportion for larger or smaller boxes. Bales from 25 cents to 75 cents.

To secure trees and plants not wanted at once, order early and remit one-third of cost, and we will book order and hold for further instructions. An equal exchange wrongs no one. Prompt pay will secure goods promptly the world over.

CLAIMS FOR REDUCTION—From whatever cause, must be made promptly on receipt of goods. Check off goods when you unpack, and there and then note carefully on a memorandum what was received, thereby giving a concise report of stock as found. Remember, we too want to know what you base your claims upon and must have facts, as you may be over on some items, or mistake one sort for another; or you may have intended to order certain kinds, or more of some, but failed to make the change on your order as sent in. Corrections are easy when details are fresh in mind.

TRANSPORTATION—Our responsibility ceases upon the shipment of goods and transmittal of bill of lading to consignee; and payment of bill in no instance to be subject to arrival or non-arrival of goods at destination. We will at any time trace up goods that have been delayed.

We call attention to our excellent shipping facilities. Situated on the Illinois Central, which cuts our Nursery in two, close to the city of Centralia, where the Jacksonville Southeastern and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Air Line Railroads center. The American, Adams and United States Express Companies have offices here. When goods are to be shipped, either by express or freight, parties should advise by which express company or freight route to send.

INSURANCE—We do not guarantee stock to live, nor will we replace free of cost that which dies or fails to grow at prices in this list; nor can we in view of the various incidents that it is subject to, as the success or failure depends largely upon climate, conditions, manner of planting, after care, etc.

GUARANTEE GENUINENESS—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.

WEBSTER & CO.



The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

Please notice charges for boxing and bailing on page 2.

The following prices are for quantities specified, but where large orders are given, five at ten rates, fifty at hundred rates, five hundred at thousand rates.

APPLE TREES.

STANDARD LEADING KINDS.

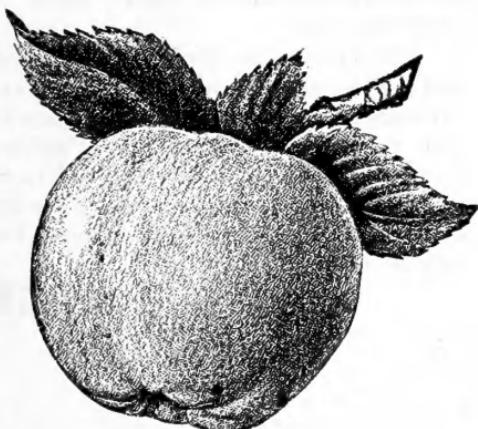
	Each.	10	100	1000
Three year, 6 to 7 feet, extra selected.....\$	15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
Two and three year, 5 to 6 feet.....	12½	1 00	9 00	85 00
Two year, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	.90	8 00	80 00
Crabs, 2 and 3 year, 5 to 6 feet.....	15	1 25	9 00	

SUMMER.

GRAND SULTAN—One of the earliest ripening, tree a good grower, early bearer, fruit of good size and fine quality, skin clear white, season with Early Harvest.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree a good grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced. Fruit of good size and quality, skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe. First week in July.

EARLY HARVEST — (Yellow Harvest) Medium to large, pale yellow, fine flavor, tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

- ✓ RED JUNE—Small or medium, deep red, good, productive, hardy, a free grower. July.
- ✓ ASTRACHAN RED—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. July 10th.
- ✓ DUTCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked, red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of the best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. July 20th.
- ✓ SOPS OF WINE—Medium size, oblong, dark crimson; flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a good grower, distinct and quite productive. July.
- ✓ BENONI—Medium size, roundish, oblong, red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table and market. Tree moderate, erect grower; productive. July.
- ✓ CORNELL'S FANCY—Fruit medium, oblong, conical; waxen yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy; a good market variety. Tree very vigorous and productive. Ripens July 15th.
- ✓ SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE—Large, oblong; red and yellow; highly valued as a table and market fruit on account of its appearance and fair quality. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Season, July 20th.
- ✓ EARLY PENNOCK—Fruit large, roundish, conical, ribbed; light yellow, mottled and shaded with light red; flesh white, sub-acid. August.
- ✓ LOWELL—(Orange or Tallow Pippin)—Large, roundish, oblong; yellow, with an oily surface. A very valuable and productive variety. Last of July.
- ✓ MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree a good bearer; a valuable market apple. First of August.
- ✓ RED BIETIGHEIMER—Of German origin. Very large, roundish; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and regular, heavy bearer. Season, August.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER.

- ✓ RAMBO—Fruit of medium size, flat. Skin smooth, yellowish white in shade and red in the sun, with rough dots.
- ✓ TALMAN'S SWEET—Tree hardy, upright and spreading; skin whitish yellow, with blush on one side; flesh white, fine grained, rich sweet flavor. November.
- ✓ AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Fruit medium, roundish, conical; color whitish, splashed with red and often covered with a thin bloom. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October.
- ✓ NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish, striped with red; with a mild, pleasant flavor. Tree a good grower. October.
- ✓ YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large to very large size, oblong; yellow; rich, tender, crisp.
- ✓ RED BELLFLOWER—Fruit large, oblong, conical; skin red, striped with dark red. Flesh white, good flavor. September.
- ✓ PENNSYLVANIA RED STREAK—Fruit medium; flesh yellowish white, juicy and crisp; rich, pleasant flavor. Tree hardy. October.
- ✓ MOTHER—Tree vigorous and productive; fruit medium; skin deep red; flesh yellowish, tender, very rich flavor. One of the best. October.
- ✓ GRIMES' GOLDEN—An apple of the highest quality. Equal to the best Newton Pippin; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. October.

WINTER.

- JONATHAN**—Medium to large size, roundish; sometimes oblong; a beautiful bright red; mild, delicious, peculiar, sub-acid flavor; one of the finest dessert and cooking or market apples. Tree a good grower, a moderate, early and regular bearer. September to December.
- HUNTMAN'S FAVORITE**—Very large; golden yellow, with bright red cheek; one of the highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and productive. November.
- MISSOURI PIPPIN**—Large, oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and a very profitable fruit. December.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, roundish flat; mostly bright red; mild sub-acid; very good; sells well; good grower and early bearer.
- BEN DAVIS**—(New York Pippin)—Large, conical; yellowish, overspread and striped with red; flesh white, juicy and sub-acid. A hardy, erect grower and an early and abundant bearer. One of the best western apples for the market. December.
- WILLOW TWIG**—Large, roundish; green, striped with dull red. Good quality; late keeper. Bears well. February.
- SHACKLEFORD**—Tree hardy; a moderate grower, and an early and profuse bearer. Fruit large, highly colored; flesh yellowish; flavor, mild sub-acid. December.
- RAWLE'S JANET**—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich, juicy. One of best and longest keepers. January.
- RENISH MAY, OR MAY OF MYRES**—Medium to large, roundish; sometimes conical; pale greenish yellow, slightly brown in sun; flesh white, firm, fine grain; mild sub-acid, nearly sweet; an excellent keeper. December.
- YORK IMPERIAL**—Origin York, Pa. Succeeds well in Southern Illinois. A fine market apple; white, shaded with crimson; above medium in size; a good bearer and keeper. November to April.
- FINK**—Origin Ohio. A strong, vigorous grower; a profuse bearer; quality good to very good; a long keeper; desirable. January.
- MINKLER**—Medium size, roundish, even size, slightly conical; dull, grayish red; quality good; valuable family apple. Vigorous, straggling, spreading tree; hardy, heavy wood; a moderate, regular bearer. March.
- WINESAP**—Medium, conical; dark red; very smooth; acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich; very valuable for both family and market; tree very hardy and early and constant bearer. December.
- LITTLE ROMANITE**—Medium; deep dull red; flesh fine, juicy and rich; a good cider apple.
- NEIL'S KEEPER**—Origin Clinton county, Ill. Medium to large; marked and splashed with light red over the entire surface. A pleasant sub-acid; a perfectly symmetrical tree; moderately early; regular bearer; valuable; long keeper. January.
- SPARK'S LATE**—Origin Gulf Coast, Louisiana. Large, roundish, oblong; greenish yellow; sometimes blush in sun; smooth, handsome; flesh white; mild sub-acid; quality good; succeeds well on best soil in Southern Illinois; an excellent keeper. Esteemed highly as a profitable cooking and market apple. Season November.
- ROMAN STEM**—Skin whitish yellow with a faint brownish blush, with small black dots; very productive. November.
- PRIOR'S RED**—Fruit medium; greenish yellow, shaded with red; flesh slightly yellow, tender, very rich; good keeper. January.
- RED WINTER SWEET**—Fruit medium; deep crimson on yellow, with distinct splashes and stripes; flesh yellow, honeyed sweet. Fine for cooking. December.

SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS.

	Each.	10	100
Three years, 5 to 6 feet, new.....	\$ 20	\$1 75	\$14 00
Two years, 4 to 5 feet, new.....	20	1 40	10 00
✓ MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—From Tennessee. This variety is making a favorable impression among southwestern horticulturists everywhere on account of its valuable qualities. Brilliant colored, dark red, almost black; a long keeper; fine upright grower, very dark young wood. An attractive market apple.			
✓ ARKANSAS BLACK TWIG—Resembles the Wine Sap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red; flesh firm.			
✓ BELLE OF DEBOSKOOP—Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.			
✓ LOY—Awarded the first prize at the New Orleans Exposition for the best new apple. Origin Missouri; named and recommended by the Missouri State Horticultural Society. The fruit is as large as the Ben Davis; resembles the Willow Twig in form and color; core small; stem short; quality the very best; an extra long keeper. Tree a good grower, hardy; an early and annual bearer.			
✓ INDIAN—Tree vigorous and upright grower; fruit medium to large; skin transparent, green, striped red with white dots. December.			
✓ SALOME—From Central Illinois; valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping; round head, tough wood; medium roundish, slightly conical; splashed and striped with dark red; mild, pleasant sub-acid; hangs on well. Season, January.			
✓ GANO—(Red Ben Davis)—Yellow, nearly covered with dark red; very handsome; round, ovate; medium to large; flesh pale yellow, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; season with Ben Davis; tree strong, upright grower; regular bearer.			
✓ AKIN—This new apple from Southeastern Illinois is slightly above medium in size, of a handsome, dark red color, uniformly smooth, of a pleasant, sprightly, mild sub-acid; flavor resembling some the Waggoner. Said to be a hardy, productive tree, and a valuable addition to our list of family and marketable apples, being a good keeper and a native.			



Apples, the king of fruits, are for the temperate zone. Some are beginning to fear that with so many apple trees being planted we will have, in a short time, an over production, but with constant increasing demand, and the improved methods of evaporating and utilizing the apple crop, and the vast country to be supplied, there is no fear but apple growing may be reasonably profitable.

✓ York Imperial, Shackleford, Neil's Keeper, Fink, Spark's Late, Black Twig and Akin are all very promising varieties for this climate.

**CRAB APPLES.**

✓ WHITNEY.

RED LATE.

✓ YELLOW SYBERIAN.

✓ YATES.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.

✓ TRANSCENDENT.

LAKE WINTER.

✓ HYSLOP.

PEAR TREES.

Plant Standards 20 feet each way—108 trees per acre; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Pears should be gathered from the trees and ripened in the house; some are worthless if left to ripen on the trees and all are better in quality if properly ripened indoors. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they would ripen, and autumn varieties two weeks. Winter pears should be permitted to hang upon the trees until late—until the leaves have fallen if they will remain that long—then gathered and treated the same as winter apples. Dwarf Pears are those budded upon Quince stock; and although valuable for those who have but limited space for planting, yet are by no means so reliable or productive as standard trees. If planted deep they will form what is known as "half standard," which is usually productive and prolific.

	Each.	10	100
Two year Dwarf, 3½ to 4 ft.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$20.00
" and three year Standard, 5 to 6 ft.....	.40	3.50	25.00
" year Kieffer, 5 to 6 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
" " " 4 to 5 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00
" " Standard, 4 to 5 ft.....	.30	2.75	22.50
" " " new varieties, 4 to 5 ft.....	.45	4.00	
Idaho, one year, new, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.25	10.00	

Those varieties marked with a * are especially recommended as dwarfs.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE*—Large, delicious; good grower, productive. Ripens in advance of Bartlett; rots unless picked early. Midsummer.

BARTLETT*—Large, clear yellow; juicy, buttery, excellent; thrifty, young, heavy and regular; very reliable and popular. Late summer.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large, russety, yellow with red cheek; buttery, melting, superb; vigorous, productive, reliable, popular. Late autumn.

HOWELL*—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. September and October.

EARLY HARVEST PEAR—This variety is very largely grown on the Ohio river for the Cincinnati market. The tree is very robust, and is perfectly free from blight, and bears immense crops of the most beautiful fruit, which sells for highest prices. July.

ONONDAGA—(Swan's Orange)—A large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive.

CLAIRGEAU—(Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY*—Large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and abundant bearer; best on the quince.

SECKEL*—The standard of excellence in the pear; small but of highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September and October.

SHELDON—A pear of the very finest quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome; bears well when grown on the pear.

KIEFFER—(Kieffer's Hybrid)—Said to have been raised from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder. October.

LAWRENCE*—Large, beautiful lemon yellow; juicy, very sweet, high flavored and delicious; pronounced by many to be the best fall pear; tree a handsome grower and an excellent bearer. September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME*—Large and magnificent fruit, often weighing over a pound; greenish yellow, a little russety; melting, juicy, buttery and delicious. Last of August and September.

Mt. VERNON PEAR—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic. Tree a good grower and early bearer. December. An excellent late pear.

NEW VARIETIES.

IDAHO—A seedling from the seed of a large red-cheeked pear, by Mrs. Mullkey, of Lewiston, Idaho. The tree fruited the fourth year from the seed, and has borne annually every year since, seeming to be entirely hardy. The tree is upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark foliage. Fruit in size is of the largest, as large as the largest Kieffer; color greenish yellow, with russety spots; flesh juicy, free from gritty texture, rich flavor. September.

LAWSON, OR COMET—This remarkable summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but the largest early pear yet produced. The original tree, now supposed to be over 100 years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm formerly belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster county, N.Y., where it still stands, and during its long life has never been affected with blight or other disease, nor injured by insects; maintaining perfect health and vigor.

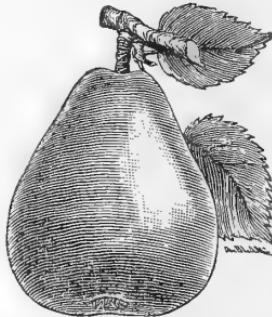
HARDY—(Beurre Hardy)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. One of the finest pears, and deserving much more attention than it has hitherto received. October.

WINTER NELIS—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a slender, straggling, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees.

JOSEPHINE OF MALINES—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose colored, melting and delicately perfumed; good quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture.

DUHAMEL DUMONCEAU—Large, long, skin rather rough, nearly covered with brownish russet; flesh melting, juicy, with the flavor of Winter Nelis; a delicious pear. Tree a moderate grower. November and December.

BEURRE SUPERFINE—Very large, golden yellow, with russet; melting, buttery, and with an abundance of rich sub-acid juice of the highest flavor; one of the most valuable; excellent grower and bearer. August 1st to September 1st.

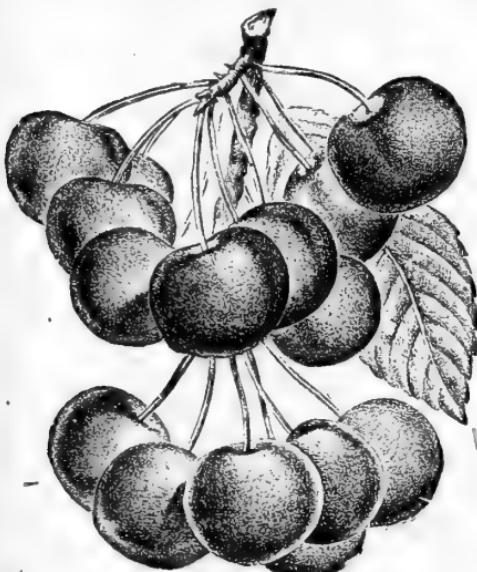


LAWSON, OR COMET.

CHERRY TREES.

The sour varieties of Morello species can only be relied on in Southern Illinois, mostly grafted or budded on Mahaleb. In our heavy clay soil the trees are impatient of drouth, and also of excessive rains in mid-summer. Newly planted cherry need extra care to get started, and should always be planted in very early spring or fall. Late planted seldom do well. Cherries do not flourish on water soaked sub-soil, should be planted on the best soil with natural drainage: a gravelly soil is best.

	Each.	10	100
On Mahaleb, select, 5 to 6 feet, 2 years.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
On Mahaleb, branched, stocky, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
On Mahaleb, branched, medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00



EARLY RICHMOND.

DYEHOUSE—Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Early Richmond, better quality, tree hardier and a younger bearer. Its early bearing being as remarkable as its great hardiness. Often bears at two years old.

OLIVET—Large, deep red; tender, rich, vinous, highly commended. Early.

WRAGG—Originated in Iowa. Resembles English Morello, but more hardy, and very productive. Fruit very large, very dark red, rich acid, firm.

EARLY RICHMOND—Very fine, on own roots.

PEACH TREES.

	Each.	10	100	1000
One year, from bud, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$85.00
One year, from bud, 4 to 5 feet.....	12	1.00	9.00	\$75.00

FIRST RIPENING.

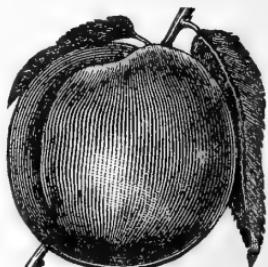
ALEXANDER—Of large size, good color and quality, and ripening before the Hale's Early. One of the best extra early kinds.

AMSDEN'S JUNE—This variety originated on the farm of Mr. L. C. Amson, and possesses a combination of valuable points unequalled.

✓ SECOND RIPENING.

TROTH'S EARLY RED—Has been largely planted. It is necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety must retain an important place.

GALBRAITH SEEDLING—Medium to large, red, freestone. Originated in Jefferson county, Illinois, twenty-five years ago. One of the best.



✓ THIRD RIPENING.

MAY BEAUTY—Large, deep yellow, with dark, red cheek; beautiful and highly flavored. An immense bearer and valuable for the table or for market.

✓ **CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—A magnificent, yellow-fleshed American Seedling Peach. The trees are moderate growers and very productive; fruit of large size and highly colored.

✓ **FOSTER**—Fruit large and very handsome; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, one of the best. Ripens a little before Early Crawford.

✓ FOURTH RIPENING.

ELBERTA—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling; very large, well colored. All things considered the finest yellow freestone we have. No one can go amiss by planting it largely.

✓ **THURBER**—A new variety, which originated with Mr. Berckmans, of Georgia. It is said to carry well and is of good size and fine flavor. Fruit large; freestone; flesh white, mottled with pale red and carmine.

✓ **REEVE'S FAVORITE**—Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen cheek: skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. Freestone. Fruit sells at a high price. One of the very best peaches.

✓ FIFTH RIPENING.

OLD MIXON FREE—An acknowledged standard, always reliable and profitable. White with blush. August.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, yellowish white, mottled with red; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy, and of a rich, high flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best cling stones.

✓ **STUMP THE WORLD**—Large, oblong, creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white; very juicy and highly flavored. A standard variety. August.

✓ SIXTH RIPENING.

LEMON CLING—Size large, in form resembling a lemon, bright golden yellow, sometimes tinged with a little red; very juicy and high flavored. Superior market fruit.

✓ **CRAWFORD'S LATE**—Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season, and as a yellow fleshed peach is certainly unequalled in quality, and holds the first rank as a profitable market fruit in its season. August.

✓ SEVENTH RIPENING.

WARD'S LATE—Holds the same rank in quality, being white-fleshed, superior quality, juicy, rich, sweet, high flavored. September.

✓ **WHITE HEATH**—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; of lemon shape; tree good grower and an excellent bearer. October.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING—Large; deep claret color, with red veins, downy, flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches.

BEER'S SMOCK—This variety is so very distinct in quality and time of ripening as not to be confounded with any other sort. Second in quality, but the most productive of all peaches, and one of the most popular for canning and evaporating. October.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

	Each	Ten
Captain Ede, Muir, Wheatland, 4 to 5 feet, 1 year.....	\$.20	\$1.50
Globe and Wonderful, 4 to 5 feet, 1 year.....	.25	2.25
CAPTAIN EDE —This peach originated with Capt. Ede, of Cobden, Ill. Large to very large. Suture extending a little beyond the apex; a rich orange yellow, flesh yellow; small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored, freestone. The finest market peach ever yet introduced to the public from Illinois.		
GLOBE —(New)—Extra large; light golden yellow, juicy, rich, vinous and of a fine quality, reddish at pit; freestone. Middle of September.		
MUIR —A California seedling of C. Early; "an excellent bearer; large to very large; a freestone, a fine shipper, one of the best canning peaches, and the best drying peach."		
WHEATLAND —Free; averages very large; productive; tree stout and steady grower. The showy appearance of the fruit makes it a valuable market sort. September.		
WONDERFUL —Extra large; color light yellow, with a beautiful crimson blush, shaded and splashed into the yellow; flesh a rich, light golden yellow, very deep, solid and of fine texture; very sweet, rich and luscious, slightly vinous, colored at the pit; fruit uniformly large and will keep for a long time, a decided freestone; tree a very vigorous grower and good bearer. Ripens first week in October.		

PLUM TREES.

The plum tree will grow freely on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit tree, and when protected from insects, it is a sure cropper on light as well as heavy soil. It is also one of the most ornamental fruit trees, well adapted to plant for shade, pleasure or profit, on any ground. It lives to an extremely old age, producing fine fruit for a quarter of a century.

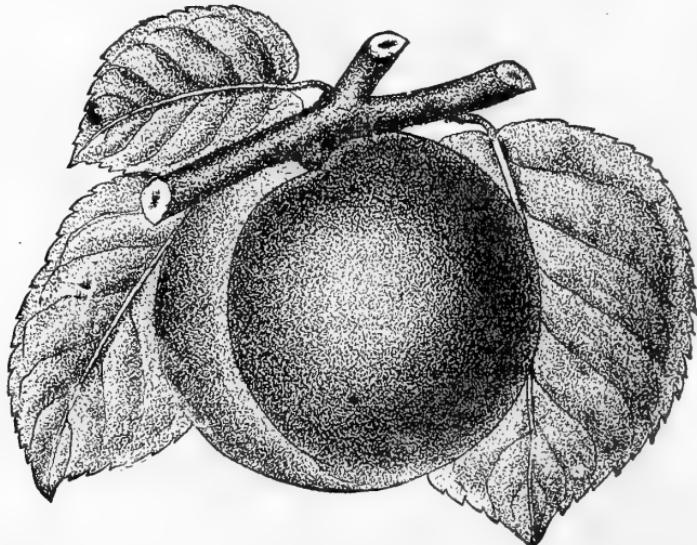
Solitary trees of the native sorts seem to be liable to remain unproductive, for want of pollen at the proper time; but when planted in clumps of different sorts, or close to other plums and perhaps even peaches, where there is a chance for cross fertilization, this class of plums seldom fail to produce abundant crops.

PLUM ON PEACH.

	Each	Ten
American Sorts, 1 and 2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.25	\$1.80
Japan Sorts, " " " " .....	.25	2.00
Whittaker, " " " " .....	.50	4.00
DE CARADEUC —Medium, round, skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous. Tree vigorous and prolific. July.		
POTTAWATTAMIE —Of the Chickasaw family but quite distinct from any other variety. Perfectly hardy and an immense, early, annual bearer. Fruit is yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh beautiful golden yellow, luscious and good. Ripens in July.		

- ✓ **SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—An improvement upon and double the size of the common Damson. Not hardy at the north; very desirable from New York State southward.
- ✓ **LITTLE BLUE DAMSON**—Very distinct from Shropshire. Early, and an enormous and sure bearer. Fruit of good quality. Season here August 15th.
- ✓ **MARIANNA**—Fruit round, rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small and fruit of fine quality.
- ✓ **ROBINSON**—Fruit rather small, slightly oblong, clear, bright red, and of superior quality for an American sort, being sweet, rich and juicy.
- ✓ **GOLDEN BEAUTY**—Medium, deep golden yellow, when fully ripe; late to bloom, hence sure to bear, and wonderfully prolific; quality fine; tree exceedingly hardy.
- ✓ **WAYLAND**—Fruit medium, oval; color bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and excellent. The tree is perfectly hardy and thrifty; very productive. Ripens late in September, making it especially valuable for canning and preserving.
- ✓ **WILD GOOSE**—One of the best known and most popular. Large; deep red when ripe; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, and an immense bearer.
- ✓ **WHITAKER**—(Improved Wild Goose)—This is a seedling of Wild Goose raised by Dr. Whitaker. It is truly a magnificent plum, averaging about one-third larger than the fruit on the Wild Goose trees growing near. Time of ripening about the same as Wild Goose. The tree in growth and appearance closely resembles its parent.

JAPAN PLUMS.



This class of plums is very unique in many ways, and unites remarkable size, great beauty and productiveness. The fruit is exquisitely perfumed, with a charmingly attractive bloom. Trees are exceedingly ornamental, with smooth branches and rich, light green foliage, and are distinct from other sorts.

BOTAN—Exceedingly beautiful, lemon-yellow ground, nearly covered with bright vivid cherry and shaded with heavy bloom; very large; oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, very highly flavored. July.

KESLEY'S JAPAN—Large to very large, heart-shaped, wonderfully attractive; color yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a delicate bloom. Flesh firm, melting, rich, juicy, with remarkably small pit.

OGAN—Large, nearly round, with deep suture; bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, very sweet, rich. Ripens a little later than Botan.

APRICOT TREES.

- | | Each | Ten |
|---|--------|--------|
| American and Russian varieties, 4 to 5 feet | \$.25 | \$2.00 |
- EARLY GOLDEN**—Size small, color pale orange yellow, juicy and sweet, exquisite flavor.
- MOORPARK**—One of the largest; color orange yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, with rich flavor; very productive.
- ALEXANDER**—(Russian)—Tree hardy and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious.
- GIBB**—Tree hardy and symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid, rich. The best early variety, ripens about with strawberries. June.
- J. L. BUDD**—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel as finely flavored as the almond; the best late variety. August.

QUINCE TREES.

The quince grows naturally in rather moist soil, by the side of rivulets and streams of water. Hence it is a common idea that it should always be planted in some damp, neglected part of the garden. No tree is more benefitted by manuring than the quince. In a rich, mellow, deep soil, even if quite dry, it grows with thrice its usual vigor, and bears abundant crops of large and fair fruit. Twelve feet apart is a good distance at which to plant.

	Each	10	100
Orange, and Champion, 2 year, 3 to 4 feet,	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00

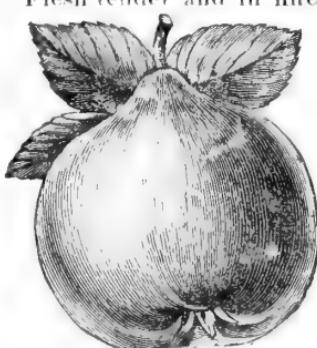
Rea's Mammoth and Meech's, 2 year, 3 to 4 feet,25 2.50 22.00

CHAMPION—A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, obvate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and in fine flavor. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange.

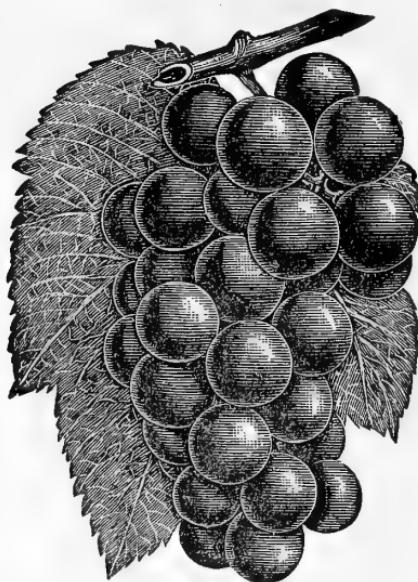
MEECH'S PROLIFIC—Large; skin thin, of a bright golden yellow, exceedingly fragrant and of high flavor; ripens early in October; remarkable for its early bearing, productiveness, uniformity in size, regularity in bearing and superior quality.

ORANGE—The best known and most popular of all quinces. Large, rich, golden yellow.

REA'S MAMMOTH—A seedling of the Orange quince, very much larger and a great improvement upon it. A strong grower and productive.



MEECH'S QUINCE.

GRAPES—VINES.**MOORE'S EARLY.**

		Each.	10	100	1000
Brighton,	red, one year, No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$35.00
Catawba,	" " "	.15	1.00	5.00	35.00
Perkins,	" " "	.15	1.25	6.00	45.00
Delaware	" " "	.15	1.25	9.00	
Wyoming,	" " "	.15	1.25	6.00	
Moyer (new) "	" " "	.50	4.00		
Concord,	black, 1 year, No. 1.....	.10	.90	3.00	25.00
Ives,	" " "	.10	.90	3.00	25.00
Cottage,	" " "	.25	1.50	6.50	45.00
Moore's Early	" " "	.15	1.25	10.00	
Worden,	" " "	.15	1.25	5.00	40.00
Norton's Va.	" " "	.15	1.25	9.00	
Eaton (new)	" " "	.50	4.00		
Empire State,	white, 1 yr, No. 1.....	.25	2.00	12.50	95.00
Niagara,	" " "	.25	2.00	10.00	50.00
Martha,	" " "	.15	1.25	7.00	30.00
Noah,	" " "	.15	1.00	5.00	
Moore's Diamond	" " "	.50	4.00	20.00	
Etta	" " "	.25	2.00	10.00	
Elvira	" " "	.15	1.00	6.00	25.00





STRAWBERRIES



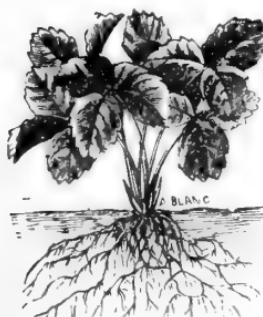
TOO DEEP.



TOO SHALLOW.



WRONG WAY.



RIGHT WAY.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

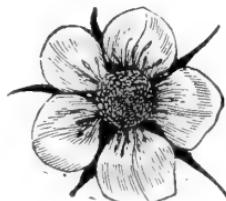
Any soil that will grow vegetables or corn will grow good strawberries, and to give the best results it should be well pulverized. Enrich it, if not rich enough.

As soon as plants are received take them from the packages, then loosen the bunches and dip the roots in a puddle of muck or clay soil; then put away out of the sun and wind in a cool place until ready to plant. Treated in this way scarcely a plant will fail to grow. Don't leave them in the package and pour water on them as some do, for by so doing the plants will certainly heat and spoil.

All our plants are tied twenty-five in a bunch, and packed in damp moss as lightly as possible to insure safety in shipping. All complaints of shortage, etc., must be made on receipt of plants



PISTILATE.



PERFECT.

	PRICES.	100	1000
Capt. Jack Hoffman		\$.50	\$3.00
Warfield, Downing.....		.50	2.50
Sucker State, Cumberland,.....		.50	3.00
Crescent .....		.40	2.00
Bubach No. 5, Haverland,.....		1.00	5.00
Gandy .....		.75	4.00
Michael's Early .....		.50	2.50



Plant in rows five feet apart and plant three feet apart in the row. Keep ground as cool and moist as possible by mulching thoroughly. The currant worm is sometimes very destructive. Should he make an appearance, dissolve an ounce or a table-spoonful of powdered white hellebore in two gallons of hot water, and when cool apply to the bushes with a whisk broom or garden syringe; two or three applications will usually suffice.

VICTORIA—A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety that	Doz. 100
is coming more into favor every year. We think it is the	
most valuable of any of the older sorts .....	.75 \$3.75
RED DUTCH—Old Standard sort; early, sweet, prolific, good	.75 3.50
WHITE GRAPE—Very large, transparent, yellow; a remarkably good bearer; the best white variety .....	.75 4.00
FAY'S PROLIFIC—A seedling originated by Lincoln Fay, of New York, and for size, beauty and productiveness, is the most remarkable red currant ever grown. The berry is fully equal to the Cherry Currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average and the fruit hangs on well	1.50 15.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.



DOWNING.

✓ DOWNING—Bushes strong and stocky, Doz. 100
with many strong, sharp spines. Very productive of large, pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties..... \$.75 \$5.50

HOUGHTON—An old reliable sort; rather small; the bush is hardy and prolific.....	.50 4.00
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MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS, ETC.



	Doz. 100	1000
Asparagus. Palmetto, 1 year.	\$.75	\$4.50
Asparagus. Colossal, 1 year.40	3.00
Horse Radish Sets \$.20	1.00	6.00
Garden Sage..... .15	....	....
Rhubarb. Lennius or Wine Plant. Sets .40	3.50	20.00
Osage Orange hedge plants, 1 year. Best....	.35	2.50



Plant 3x7 feet and 4 to 5 inches deep. With these and other plants and vines, do not give up if growth does not begin at once. When the germs have been broken off we have known them to show no signs of growth for a month and then grow vigorous. Cut off all suckers as you would thistles; cut off all canes when 3 to 4 feet high. Do not cultivate late in the fall, as growth should stop early to harden wood for winter.

	Doz.	100	1000
Early Harvest, Stone's Hardy.....	\$.35	\$1.25	\$9.00
Snider, Western Triumph,.....	.35	1.25	8.50
Erie, Taylor,.....	.50	1.50	....
Lucretia Dewberry.....	.50	2.00	15.00

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size and firm; small seeds, jet black, ripening with Black Cap raspberry, of fair quality; a good shipper, moderately hardy.

SNIDER—Entirely hardy, and never known to winter-kill; a marvel of productiveness; berries are of medium size, quality good.

STONE'S HARDY—Is a trifle larger than the Snider, exceedingly productive and vigorous, and the hardiest of all the varieties that we have tested, and is of superior quality.

WESTERN TRIUMPH—Is medium to large size, glossy black, hardy, productive and very excellent.

TAYLOR—Fruit of the very best quality, melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snider.

ERIE—Fruit resembles the Lawton, medium grower, of good quality, very productive and hardy.



EARLY HARVEST.

DEWBERRIES.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality equals any of the tall growing sorts. Valuable both for home use and market. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy, and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often 1½ inches long, by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet, luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.



Plant in rows three by six feet. Do not plant too deeply—this is a frequent cause of loss—never deeper than two inches, and be careful not to break the tender germ. If broken it will grow, but makes more canes and gets started later. After the young germ appears above ground no part of the old cane should be left on, as it will enfeeble the plant. Never hoe deeply about young plants. Cultivate often both ways the first two years, but do not cultivate very deep, especially near plants, as like most small fruits, they root near the surface.

RED RASPBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Brandywine, red,	\$.50	\$1.50	\$8.00
Marlboro, red, .....	.50	2.00	9.00
Cuthbert, red. ....	.25	1.00	5.00

BRANDYWINE—An enormous producer; berry beautiful, highly colored and firm. The most valuable red raspberry for transporting long distances; brings a high price in market.

MARLBORO—The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. One of the best red raspberries for the north. The canes are hardy and fairly productive. The fruit is large, luscious, bright crimson, and of a good quality. It may be considered the finest and best early hardy raspberry.

CUTHBERT—Is a remarkably strong, hardy variety, the berries very large; rich crimson, very handsome; sweet, rich, highly flavored; one of the best for market.



MARLBORO.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Tyler, and Gregg—tips.....	\$.40	\$1.50	\$7.50
Souhégan and Ohio—tips.....	.35	1.25	7.00
TYLER —This is remarkable for its great productiveness, earliness, good size, extreme hardiness and good flavor, and is also one of the best sorts for evaporating or drying purposes.			

SOUHEGAN—A seedling from New Hampshire. Ripens a few days after the Tyler; large, jet black, very productive, perfectly hardy; good market berry.

OHIO—A very valuable black raspberry, said to be the most profitable of all for evaporating, requiring only 2½ quarts to make a pound of dried fruit. A strong grower, very hardy and productive.

GREGG—The largest of the Black Caps in cultivation. A very strong grower, and wonderfully productive; sometimes affected by a very severe winter. It is one of the best for drying or market.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

In planting shade trees dig holes four feet square and two feet deep, filling up within six inches with rotten sod, or good fresh black soil from under sod; cut smooth with a sharp knife all broken and bruised roots; place the trees in their natural position in the hole, cover with good rich mellow soil; and pack down well with the foot as the dirt is thrown in. Stir the ground occasionally through the growing season.

	Each.	10	100
Russian Mulberry, 4 year, 5 to 7 feet	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
American Sweet Chestnut, 3 year, 4 to 5 feet .....	.35	3.00	.....
Pecan nut transplanted, 3 feet .....	.35	3.00	.....
Black Walnut, 3 year, 3 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.25	.....
Soft Maple, smooth, 10 to 12 feet 3 inches.....	.35	3.50	30.00
" " 8 to 10 feet 2 inches.....	.30	2.50	25.00
" " 6 to 8 feet 2 inches.....	.25	2.00	.....
White Ash, " 10 to 12 feet 2 inches.....	.35	3.50	30.00
" " 8 to 10 feet 2 inches.....	.25	2.50	22.50
White Elm, " 7 to 9 feet 2 inches .....	.35	3.00	.....
White Birch, " 8 to 10 feet 3 inches.....	.35	....	.....

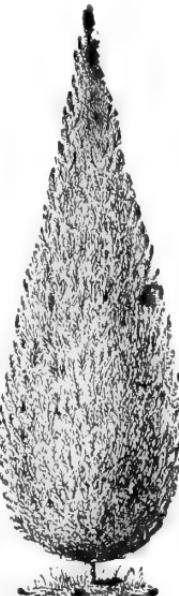


EVERGREENS.

(TRANSPLANTED.)

The roots of evergreens should never be exposed a single minute unnecessarily to the sun and wind when planting and removing from the nursery. They should always be planted in good soil. Thorough cultivation, and mulching through July, August and September are great helps. Where ground cannot be stirred often, use green weeds, grass, three to four inches of rotten sawdust; or flat rock laid about the trees or short, half rotten straw. This is very essential to success.

	Each	Ten
Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, 4 to 5 feet...\$.75	\$6.50	
" " 3 to 4 feet... .50	4.50	
American Arborvitæ, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	....
Globe Arborvitæ, dwarf variety,.....	.35	3.00
Pyramidalis, 12 to 15 inch,.....	.35	3.00
White Pine, 4 to 5 feet, .....	.50	4.00
Irish Juniper, 4 to 5 feet	1.00	7.50
Irish and Swedish Juniper, 2 to 3 feet.... .40	3.00	
Red Cedar, 4 to 6 feet,..... .50	4.50	



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Plant flowering shrubbery in groups, in circles, or oval beds on the lawns. If planted closely together, when fully grown they will make a fine show at once. It is a mistake to plant any kind of hardy flowering shrubbery singly on the lawn and allow the grass to grow close about them; with this treatment they soon become unsightly and worthless. Keep the grass away from them, and top-dress with fine rotted barnyard manure.

SPIREA, VAN HAUTE—Flowers pure white and in clusters 25c each
SPIREA, PRUNIFOLIA—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers; blooms early 25c each



SYRINGA.

sirable dwarf-growing variety: flowers pure white 25c each.
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—A medium size native shrub with racemes of fragrant white flowers 35c each.
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—This is one of the most hardy and valuable shrubs in cultivation; it attains the height of three or four feet. The flowers are white, borne on immense pyramidal panicles; commences flowering in July and continues until October 35c. each.

LILACS.

COMMON PURPLE—Species one of the best 25c each.
COMMON WHITE—Flowers pure white and very fragrant 25c each.
PURPLE FRINGE—Beautiful, distinct, large shrub; much admired for its long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke 35c each.
WEIGELA, VARIEGATA ROSEA—One of the most conspicuous of the Weigela; leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink; dwarf grower; admirably adapted to lawns or small gardens 35c each.
WEIGELA, CANDIDA—Beautiful pure white flowers; free bloomer 35c each.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES,

FLOWERS FOR THE HOMES OF BUSY PEOPLE.

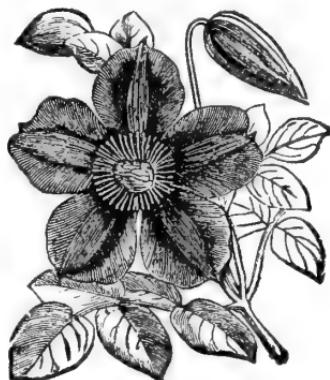
The Climbers are among the most desirable ornamental plants. They produce a beautiful effect, to clamber over the veranda or porch of the humblest cottage home; to climb up house wall and cover it with a mantle of beauty. It is alike adapted to the finest suburban residences, parks, cemeteries and churches. Climbing vines are a thing of beauty, and may be used freely around every home to conceal unsightly objects. Walls, fences and out-buildings in a short time may be covered with a luxuriant drapery.

CLEMATIS.

Most gorgeous climbers, growing rapidly and flowering profusely after becoming well established. For pillars, trellises, or planting above rock work, the Clematis cannot be excelled.

JACKMANII ALBA—Without exception this is the best hardy climbing plant that has been sent out for many years. It has all the characteristics of Jackmanii, being free blooming and as vigorous. The flowers are nearly pure white and make a fine contrast when planted near Jackmanii. Two years 81 each.

JACKMANII—The flowers, when fully expanded, are four inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance; distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until frost, if dead blooms are cut off frequently and well fed and watered.... 75c each.



CLEMATIS—Jackmanii.

HONEYSUCKLES.

HALLENA—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June till November 25c each.

RED AND YELLOW CORAL—Strong, rapid growers; scarlet, tube-shaped; flowers all summer 25c each.

JAPAN EVERGREEN—(*L. Fragrant*)—An old favorite, holding its leaves nearly all winter; flowers white, yellow and pink; delightfully fragrant.... 25c each.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—(*L. Belgicum*)—Flowers all summer; red and yellow; very fragrant 25c each.

GOLDEN VEINED—(*L. Aurea Reticulata*)—Leaves of bright green, with golden yellow veins and blotches; flowers white and yellow.... 25c each.

WISTERIA—This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing very rapidly, climbing to a height of fifty feet or more; when in bloom is truly magnificent. It flowers in early spring in long drooping racines, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes..... 35c each.

ROSES.

We call attention to our list of Tea, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbing roses, comprising all of the leading old and choice blooming varieties. Name and color of each variety given below:

	Each.	Doz.
Hybrid Perpetuals—1 year.....	\$.20	\$2.00
Tea Roses—1 year .....	.20	2 00
Climbing—2 years.....	.35	....

VARIETIES OF TEA ROSES.

Catharine Mermet	Flesh Color
Douglas.....	Dark Cherry Red
Nephitos.....	White
The Bride.....	White
Bon Silene.....	Ivory White
Papa Gontier.....	Rose Color
Pearls des Jardins.....	Canary Yellow
La France.....	Silvery Rose

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Anna De Diesbach.....	Carmine
Gen. Jacqueminot.....	Crimson
Mad. Chas Wood	Crimson
Magna Charta.....	Bright Rose
Paul Neyrou.....	Deep Rose
Mad. Plantier	White
Coquette des Alps	White
Coquette des Blanches.....	White



CLIMBING ROSES—Prairie Queen, Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Gem of Prairie.



THE COMMON APPLE TREE BORER.

The common borers of the apple orchard have been extraordinarily destructive in Illinois.

The borers that are now doing so much damage in the apple orchards of Illinois are practically of two kinds—the Round Headed Apple Tree Borer (*Saperda candida*) and the Flat Headed Apple Tree Borer (*Chrysotris femorata*). Both of these insects have been known as serious orchard pests in America for many years and have been noticed before to be specially injurious in times of protracted drouth.

Like most insects these borers pass through four stages of existence, v. z.: (1) the egg; (2) the larva or grub; (3) the pupa or chrysalis; and (4) the adult or beetle state. It is in the second of these stages that the injury is done.

PREVENTING THE LAYING OF EGGS.—This is best accomplished by washing the trunk and larger branches of the trees two or three times in the summer with the following solution:

Four quarts air slacked lime.

Two quarts of soft soap.

One-half pint sulphur.

One double handful of washing soda.

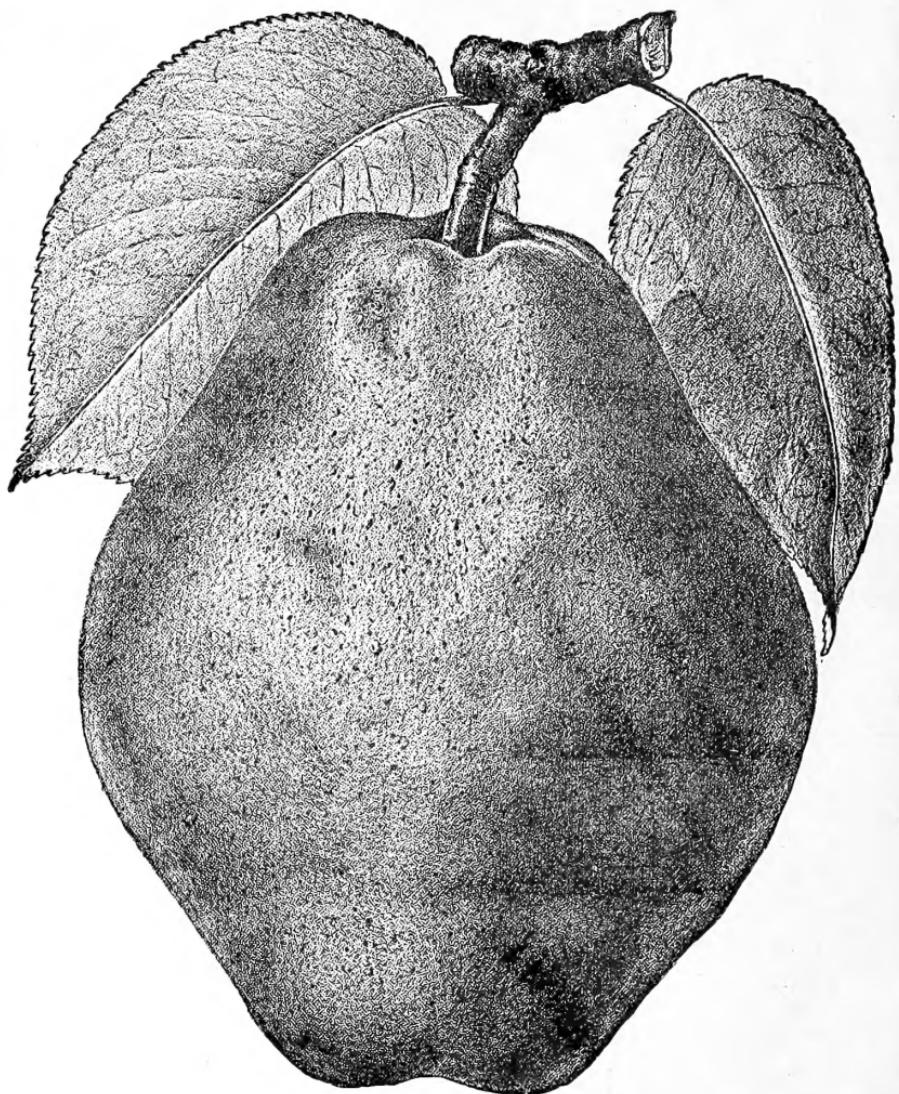
One-half pint crude carbolic acid.

Add enough water to make the mixture the consistency of thick paint. Apply with a common half worn out broom, filling every crack and crevice. The soil should be evenly smoothed down about the base of the tree so that the mixture may reach the lower portion of the tree where the round headed borer is so apt to lay its eggs. In Central and Southern Illinois the first application should be made about the middle of May, and succeeding applications at intervals of about six weeks.



NO. OF PLANTS AND TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

1½ FEET BY 3 FEET	9,680
2 " " 4 "	5,490
4 " " 4 "	2,723
5 " " 5 "	1,742
3 " " 6 "	2,420
10 " " 10 "	436
12 " " 12 "	303
15 " " 15 "	195
18 " " 18 "	135
20 " " 20 "	110
25 " " 30 "	58
28 " " 30 "	52
30 " " 30 "	50
30 " " 33 1-3 "	44
33 1-3 " " 33 1-3 "	40



THE KEIFFER PEAR.

